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COOPERATION AND COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES WITH OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES AND OTHER ENTITIES

Activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and other institutes

Progress report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report brings to the attention of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice information on the progress achieved in respect of the activities carried out, during 1993, by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, the affiliated regional institutes and the associated institutes that comprise the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network.

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INTRODUCTION

1. The present report of the Secretary-General has been prepared in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/22 of 30 July 1992 (section IV, paragraphs 2 and 3 (e)), adopted on the recommendation of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its first session, with a view toward facilitating the coordination functions of the Commission. It provides the Commission with an overview of the progress achieved in respect of the work and activities carried out, during 1993,* by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), the regional affiliated institutes and the associated institutes and centres that comprise the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network.

2. The report has been prepared on the basis of the contributions of the institutes. In accordance with the expressed wish of the Commission at its second session, it highlights activities undertaken in the context of the three priority themes, identified by the Commission at its first session, that should guide the work of the United Nations during the period 1992-1996.

3. The priority themes are as follows:

(a) National and transnational crime, organized crime, economic crime, including money-laundering, and the role of criminal law in the protection of the environment (priority theme A);

(b) Crime prevention in urban areas, juvenile and violent criminality (priority theme B);

(c) Efficiency, fairness and improvement in the management and administration of criminal justice and related systems, with due emphasis on the strengthening of national capacities in developing countries for the regular collection, collation, analysis and utilization of data in the development and implementation of appropriate policies (priority theme C).

I. CONCLUSIONS

4. As the principal policy-making body of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, the Commission has, since its establishment, highlighted the importance of coordination. Thus, it may be recalled that, on the recommendation of the Commission, the Council adopted resolution 1992/22 of 30 July 1992, in which it recognized that effective international action in crime prevention and criminal justice requires improved coordination of all related activities carried out by United Nations entities, and that such improved coordination can only be effected through their continuous and close cooperation.

5. The Council further decided that, under the guidance of the Commission, the secretariat should be responsible for facilitating the planning, coordination and implementation of practical activities in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, in close collaboration with Governments and interregional and regional institutes, specialized agencies, funding agencies, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, the activities of which should be promoted in this field.

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*For information on activities carried out in 1991 and 1992, see the reports submitted by the Secretary-General to the Commission at its first and second sessions (E/CN.15/1992/3 and E/CN.15/1993/8).

6. The secretariat, in facilitating the exercise of the coordination functions of the Commission, and in carrying out its own responsibilities in this regard, has a special role to play in guiding, backstopping, monitoring and integrating the activities of, and maintaining the necessary pragmatic interfaces among, all the institutes within the programme network. However, with its own resource constraints, the secretariat has been hampered in this respect.

7. Similar financial problems are faced by some of the institutes. Funding uncertainty can constitute a major obstacle to sustained progress, future viability and the capacity to respond to regional needs, particularly in respect of developing countries. Where a sound financial base continues to be precarious, a long-term solution should be sought.

8. In the case of the African Institute, which has experienced difficulties since its inception and throughout its initial stages of operation, the major factor which has seriously affected its financial status and administration has been securing financial contributions from African member States.

9. From the present report, and from the two previous reports submitted to the Commission at its first and second sessions, it can be seen that each institute has its own unique strengths, as well as its own unique problems and constraints, particularly of a financial nature in the cases of the Latin American Institute and the African Institute.

10. In reviewing the activities undertaken by the institutes during the reporting period, the Commission may wish to consider ways in which the exercise of the coordination functions entrusted to it and to the secretariat vis-à-vis the network could be enhanced. In carrying out such a task, and by providing policy guidance, the Commission will increase the overall coherence and efficiency of the programme, both regionally and globally, for the benefit of all countries.

11. The Commission is invited to take action on the selection of two persons to fill vacancies on the Board of Trustees of UNICRI from the list of nominees contained in document E/CN.15/1994/10/Add.1.

II. ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS INTERREGIONAL CRIME AND JUSTICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE AND AFFILIATED REGIONAL INSTITUTES

A. United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

12. UNICRI, the only interregional institute and a United Nations body established by the Economic and Social Council, continued to carry out a range of activities, focusing on action-oriented research.

1. Research and project activities

13. UNICRI research and project-related activities during 1993 included the following:

(a) Preparations for the workshop on environmental protection at the national and international levels, to be held at the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, including the selection of 11 countries for the envisaged empirical study and the selection of experts to undertake a pilot test of a questionnaire. Preparatory work was carried out in cooperation with the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC), the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal

Policy, the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council and the Max-Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law at Freiburg in Breisgau (priority theme A);

(b) Preparation of an international roster of experts, in the context of preparations for the Ninth Congress workshop on international cooperation and assistance in the management of the criminal justice system (priority theme C);

(c) Collection of material for the report on the interaction between law enforcers and cocaine traffickers, using national reports based on interviews with users, traffickers, enforcers and those in the caring professions, the final report of which was issued in December 1993;

(d) Initiation of a study on child abuse, including the development of two questionnaires;

(e) Initiation of a bibliography on violence in the family for the International Year of the Family, proclaimed for observance in 1994;

(f) Initiation of a survey of 500 public drug rehabilitation facilities, as part of a project on the evaluation of the effectiveness of drug abuse treatment while under suspended sentence;

(g) Continuation of a project entitled "Keyron: a Survey on Knowledge and Attitudes Towards Drug Abuse in Schools in High-risk Areas in Italy", including a feasibility study for the creation of a documentation and production centre for multimedia educational programmes on drug abuse prevention, and a survey on existing resources and needs;

(h) Preparation of a contribution entitled "Criminal victimization in the world: general perspective", published in the United Nations Criminal Justice Information Network (UNCJIN) Crime and Justice Letter (volume 1, number 1/2);

(i) Conduct of city surveys in Johannesburg and Tunis, as a continuation of the 1992 International Victimization Survey, with the financial assistance of the Ministry of Justice of the Netherlands;

(j) Conduct of a victimization survey in Estonia, in cooperation with the European Institute and the National Institute of Finland;

(k) Continuation of collaborative work with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the World Health Organization (WHO), including participation in a WHO mission to the Republic of Moldova;

(l) Development of a project proposal, focusing on professional and lay interaction in the judicial decision-making process, in collaboration with AIC;

(m) Preparation of a draft project, in cooperation with Algerian experts on study tour in Italy, on drug prevention in Algeria and Italy, as a follow-up to a UNICRI mission to Algeria in 1992.

2. Technical cooperation and advisory services

14. UNICRI provided financial support for the study tour of a research advisor of the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in September 1993.

15. A two-week training course for trainers was held at Rome with the participation of 15 Hungarian experts in the fields of psychology, psychiatry, education and health.

16. UNICRI personnel visited China in May 1993 to develop the modalities of implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development, the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, UNICRI, and the Ministry of Justice of China, signed on 25 October 1987.

17. At the request of the Government of Papua New Guinea, and, with the financial support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNICRI undertook a two-week mission to Papua New Guinea, in September 1993, concerning the establishment of a bureau for national crime and justice statistics and victim surveys.

18. UNICRI undertook activities to generate financial support for a project proposed by the Bureau of Policy Research and Development, Ministry of Home Affairs, India, entitled "Development and Crime in India".

3. Conferences and meetings

19. UNICRI participated in the following meetings and activities:

(a) A meeting on demand reduction in central and eastern European countries, organized by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP), in November 1993 at Vienna;

(b) The XI International Congress on Criminology, held at Budapest, at which it organized a round table on the United Nations contribution to understanding the international dimensions of crime and a workshop on "crime in the global village";

(c) The Fifth Urban Crime Prevention Meeting, held in Moscow, at which UNICRI distributed the results of a questionnaire for law enforcement agencies, which had been sent to 518 experts in Moscow, covering the 33 municipalities of the city;

(d) A seminar, "Latent Crime: Research, Policy and Strategy", held in Moscow in June 1993, in cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior of the Russian Federation, as follow-up to a 1992 joint project on latent crime in the Russian Federation;

(e) A subregional workshop on drug abuse for representatives of seven countries on the development of a multilingual thesaurus on drug abuse, convened by the Institute in January 1993, at Rome;

(f) A meeting in connection with a project on promoting action by women in substance abuse prevention in the Mediterranean countries, attended by representatives of UNDCP, UNESCO, WHO, the European Economic Community and experts from Greece, Spain and Tunisia, convened by UNICRI at its headquarters in March 1993.

4. Information dissemination and publication services

20. The following monographs were published by UNICRI during the period under review:

(a) Environmental Crime, Sanctioning Strategies and Sustainable Development, a comparative overview of environmental protection through administrative, civil and penal law, completed by a collection of national reports from eight countries (UNICRI 49);

(b) Del Reves al Derecho - La Condicion Juridica de la Infancia en America Latina: Bases para una Reforma Legislativa (Buenos Aires, Editorial Galerna, 1993), Alternative Policing Styles: Cross-Cultural Perspectives (Boston and Deventer, Kluwer, 1993), Alternatives to Imprisonment (Chicago, Nelson-Hall Inc., 1993);

(c) Drug Abuse Comprehensive Centre, Debate on Drug Legalisation: Scientific Contribution on Health and Social Aspects, volumes I and II;

(d) Drug Abuse Comprehensive Centre, Epidemiology, cocaine and AIDS problems, volumes III and IV (a publication for the First Italian National Conference on Drug Addiction, held at Palermo in June 1993).

21. The UNICRI Drug Abuse Comprehensive Centre edited two volumes of the Bulletin on Drug Abuse (Bollettino per le Farmacodipendenze e l'Alcolismo).

5. Resources

22. The administration and scientific activities of UNICRI are financed from the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, to which voluntary contributions, earmarked for UNICRI, are made by Member States, governmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as academic institutions. Contributions in kind, staff secondments, direct participation in projects and the provision and maintenance of equipment and office premises by the host Government contributed to the implementation of the UNICRI programme of work.

23. Since the creation of the Fund in 1968, contributions have been received from 50 countries. However, UNICRI considers the resources at its disposal inadequate in the light of the ever-increasing expectations of and demand for services from the international community. UNICRI is keen to attract new donors and examine new forms of contributions compatible with its status.

6. Board of Trustees

24. Two vacancies have arisen as a result of the expiry of the terms of office of two of the members of the Board of Trustees of UNICRI. In accordance with article IV.2 (a) of the statute of UNICRI, the Commission is requested to select two persons from among the nominees specified in document E/CN.15/1994/10/Add.1. It may be recalled, in this connection, that the Commission at its second session recommended that, in future, there should be more candidates than vacancies in order to enable the Commission to select the most suitable persons.

B. Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

25. The Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders continued to serve countries of the Asia and Far East region, with special emphasis on technical cooperation and assistance through practitioner training that fosters criminal justice problem-solving.

1. Research and project activities

26. The Institute conducted regional surveys on the following topics:

(a) Drug offences, in cooperation with the Office of the Narcotics Control Board of Thailand, the results of which are being prepared as a publication entitled Asia Drug Report;

(b) Criminal justice information, in collaboration with AIC, the results of which will be presented to the Ninth Congress (priority theme C);

(c) Urban criminality (14 target countries), in collaboration with the Asia Crime Prevention Foundation (ACPF), as a basis for a seminar on urban crime, organized by ACPF, to be held at Manila in March 1994 (priority theme B).

27. The Institute carried out a survey entitled "The Philippine environment: its degradation and conservation", in cooperation with the Criminal Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Justice of Japan, as input for the envisaged Ninth Congress workshop on environmental protection. It also conducted a pilot study on environmental protection in Japan (priority theme A).

28. The Institute continued activities in connection with a three-year research project on juvenile welfare in India, in cooperation with the Research and Training Institute of the Ministry of Justice of Japan and the National Institute of Social Defence in India.

2. Technical cooperation and advisory services

29. The Institute continued to collaborate with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in developing and funding regional training courses on crime prevention. This collaborative endeavour was renewed for another five-year period in 1993, and will later include the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and other institutions.

30. The Institute and JICA expanded their training programme to other regions, organizing the first and second Regional Training Course on Effective Countermeasures against Drug Offences and Advancement of Criminal Justice Administration, held in Thailand, in cooperation with the Government of Thailand and the Office of the Narcotics Control Board.

31. The African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders held the following two joint seminars in collaboration with host Governments in the region:

(a) Joint seminar with the Government of Malaysia on effective countermeasures against organized crime, held at Kuala Lumpur in January 1993, with the participation of 150 Malaysian and 11 Japanese officials, under the financial auspices of JICA (priority theme A);

(b) Joint seminar with the Supreme Public Prosecutors' Office of the Republic of Korea, on the present situation of and countermeasures against drug offences and organized crime held at Seoul in July 1993, with the financial support of JICA, and with over 100 officials from various criminal justice sectors participating.

3. Training

32. The Institute continued to implement its annual training programme, conducting two international training courses (duration - three months) and one international seminar course (duration - one month). Approximately 60 government officials from various countries were awarded fellowships by JICA to participate in the courses.

33. The Institute conducted the following courses:

(a) Ninety-third International Seminar (February-March 1993), devoted to the theme, "Policy perspective for organized crime suppression", as a follow-up to the previous international training course on organized crime, attended by 29 high-ranking criminal justice practitioners from 19 countries (priority theme A);

(b) Ninety-fourth International Training Course, devoted to the theme, "Current problems in correctional treatment and their solution", planned by UNESCO, attended by 27 participants representing 17 countries, and designed to facilitate the development of treatment measures in correctional institutions, on the basis of surveys on the non-custodial measures in 17 countries and on prison education (priority theme C);

(c) Ninety-fifth International Training Course (September-December 1993), the theme of which was "Effective countermeasures against crimes related to urbanization and industrialization - urban crime, juvenile delinquency and environmental crime", attended by 27 participants from 16 countries. This was the first time that the Institute examined the issue of environmental crime (priority theme B);

(d) An International Seminar on Organized Crime in Asia, held at the Institute in February 1993 under the joint auspices of the Ministry of Justice of Japan and the National Police Agency, as a follow-up to a 1991 conference held at San Francisco, and organized by the United States Department of Justice, on multinational Asian organized crime (priority theme A).

34. In March 1993, the Institute was honoured by the visit of His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince Naruhito, who closely observed the activities of the Institute, including a lecture and discussions.

4. Information dissemination and publication services

35. The Institute continued to publish reports on training courses and seminars, as well as issuing its Resource Material Series, containing contributions of visiting experts, participants in training courses and institute staff.

36. The forty-second and the forty-third editions of its Resource Material Series were published during the reporting period. Numbers 80-83 of the Newsletter of the Institute were also issued, at the completion of each seminar or training course. The Institute also published its first workshop report on computerization of criminal justice information systems (priority theme C).

37. The Institute published its second workshop report on computerization of criminal justice information systems within the framework of the ninety-second International Training Course with the assistance of the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations.

38. The Institute assisted ACPF in publishing ACPF Today, which carried, among other items, information on ACPF activities and expert papers of the Institute. ACPF Today is distributed to ACPF members, domestic and foreign, as well as to institutes and organizations concerned with criminal justice.

39. The Institute issued Asia Crime Report No. 1, prepared on the basis of a survey which, in future, will be carried out regularly, while progressively expanding the number of target countries and items included.

5. Resources

40. Full financial and administrative responsibilities for running the Institute have been assumed by the Government of Japan since 1970. The nine-member faculty, including the Director and Deputy Director, as well as the 21 members of the administrative, clerical and technical staff, were appointed from among officials of the Government of Japan. Visiting experts from abroad were invited by the Ministry of Justice to each training course or seminar.

41. The budget of the Institute is provided through JICA. During the period under review, approximately 425,000 United States dollars (US$) were allocated to the Institute for training.

42. ACPF also supported the activities of the Institute through financial contributions. All the international training and seminar programmes of the Institute have been carried out under the financial auspices of the Ministry of Justice and JICA.

C. Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

43. The Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders continued to render specialized services to meet the vast needs of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, with special emphasis on technical assistance through projects and programmes that provide research-oriented policy guidance.

1. Research and project activities

44. The following research-oriented studies, programmes and projects were carried out by the Institute at regional, subregional and national levels during the period under review.

(a) Regional activities

45. The regionally based projects of the Institute included the following:

(a) A programme of effective measures to combat drug-related crime and to improve the administration of penal justice;

(b) A project, "Strengthening of Juridical Libraries in Latin America", for libraries of supreme courts and schools of law;

(c) A project entitled "Women, Justice and Gender";

(d) Projects concerned with street children and juveniles deprived of liberty (priority theme B);

(e) A project, "Support to Regional Cooperation of the Central American Presidents for the Eradication of the Illicit Traffic of Drugs: Regional Centre of Development and Juridical Cooperation in Central America", in cooperation with the Inter-American Commission against Drug Abuse and with the support of the Government of Canada and UNDCP.

(b) Subregional activities

46. At the subregional level, the projects of the Institute focused on the following substantive areas:

(a) Strengthening national commissions;

(b) Information systems in the administration of justice (priority theme C);

(c) The judiciary;

(d) Strengthening the administration of justice in Central America;

(e) Juvenile mobilization against drug abuse in Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic.

(c) National activities

47. At the national level, the projects of the Institute included the following:

(a) In Bolivia:

(i) A project on public defence, for which the Government of Bolivia provided an annual amount of US$ 500,000;
(ii) A programme entitled "Improvement of the Administration of Justice in Bolivia";

(b) In Costa Rica:

(i) A project on improvement of the judicial sector;
(ii) The third year of a project on violence prevention, in cooperation with the Ministry of Justice and local non-governmental organizations;
(iii) A project on the training of qualified personnel in the area of penal reform;
(iv) A community programme on drug abuse, completed in March, in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Security and local non-governmental organizations;

(c) In the Dominican Republic:

(i) A project concerning judiciary capabilities to strengthen the Supreme Court;
(ii) A project to strengthen public defence;

(d) In Ecuador, an empirical study of the informal judicial system in Ecuador;

(e) In Guatemala, a programme entitled "Capability of the Penal Process", in cooperation with the Institute of Juridical and Social Investigations of the University of San Carlos;

(f) In Nicaragua, a project to strengthen the Judicial School of the Supreme Court, financed by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), with contributions from the Government of Nicaragua.

2. Technical cooperation

48. The Institute continued to provide technical assistance on matters of concern to States of the region, with the cooperation and financial contributions of Governments or other agencies, through specific projects or programmes.

3. Information dissemination and publication services

49. The documentation centre of the Institute continued to facilitate the dissemination and exchange of information among national, regional and international institutions, including basic literature for research and technical projects carried out by the staff of the Institute.

50. The publications of the Institute in 1993 included the following: Estudio de Características y Necesidades de Capacitación de Jueces de Paz Legos en Centroamerica y Panama: Informe Final; Sobre Patriarcas, Jerarcas, Patrones y Otros Varones; Justicia Penal y Libertad de Prensa; Madres Victimas de Incesto; La Silla de la Verdad: Un Libro de Apoyo para Niñas y Niños Testigos; El Usuario y los Servicios de Información: Un Reto de Hoy.

4. Resources

51. The staff of the Institute consisted of 58 persons, 40 of whom were project personnel and 18 administrative. Resources for the operations of the Institute were provided by the Governments of Costa Rica, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Spain and Sweden, and by the following international organizations, agencies and bodies: UNDCP, the Commission of the European Communities, the Danish International Development Agency, USAID and the Association for Democracy and Development in Central America.

52. The Institute received technical cooperation support from the Max-Planck Institute for a project on the administration of justice and the safeguarding of human rights in Mexico and Central America.

53. In order to ensure a stable financial resource base for its operations and to offset the deficit it has accumulated in the past few years, the Institute continued to explore ways of generating new and diversified sources of funding for project implementation. It also undertook a restructuring exercise, in terms of administration, programming and expenditures, making efforts to reduce operation costs for 1994, without jeopardizing its delivery of technical services to States of the region.

D. European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations

54. The European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, continued to render various services to countries of the European region, focusing on those in transition to democracy.

1. Research and project activities

55. The Institute undertook work in connection with the preparations for Ninth Congress workshops, in cooperation with UNICRI for the workshop on the role of criminal law in environmental protection, and in cooperation with UNICRI and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch for the workshop on computerization of criminal justice operations (priority theme C).

56. The Institute prepared a questionnaire on organized crime, which, in cooperation with the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO/Interpol), was distributed to ICPO/Interpol national bureaux (priority theme A).

57. The Institute, in cooperation with UNICRI and the National Research Institute of Legal Policy of Finland, funded the first victimization survey undertaken in Estonia, the results of which were published

in May 1993 in the publication series of the National Research Institute. The possibility of implementing victimization surveys in other countries of central and eastern Europe has been explored.

58. The Institute undertook work to compile a manual on needs assessment in computerization, for which a working group to edit the manual is planned for the spring of 1994 (priority theme C).

59. The Institute began work on the European and North American regional analysis of the responses to the Fourth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice systems, covering the years 1986 through 1990. The first of two working sessions was held at Helsinki in March 1993, and the second is scheduled for March 1994 (priority theme C).

60. A consultant of the Institute prepared a study of prison medical services in central and eastern Europe, working on the basis of an earlier survey carried out in member States of the Council of Europe. The results of both surveys were presented in a report published by the Institute. Follow-up activities have already been undertaken. After a visit of the consultant of the Institute to Lithuania, the Government agreed to translate the report of the Institute into Lithuanian for further dissemination within the prison system.

61. A consultant of the Institute undertook a study of foreigners in European prisons that included a review of the prison statistics and annual reports of prison administrations and a review of international and national statistics on migration and foreign populations.

62. The Institute began preparations for its directory of innovative programmes for the computerization of criminal justice, to be published by the Ministry of Justice of the Netherlands (priority theme C).

2. Technical cooperation and advisory services

63. Through its consultant from the Ministry of Justice of the Netherlands, the Institute rendered assistance to countries in the study of computerization, including Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the Russian Federation (priority theme C).

64. The Institute continued to offer short-term scholarships for post-graduate students and junior practitioners in the field of criminal policy. These scholarships enabled recipients to visit the Institute in order to carry out their own work or to become acquainted with the work of the Institute. The scholarships can also be used to visit other European institutions.

65. In May 1993, the Institute participated in the advisory mission on the introduction of alternative criminal proceedings in the criminal justice system of the Russian Federation, the aim of which was the reintroduction of the jury trial in the light of overall judicial reform. The role of the Institute was to contribute the services of its computerization consultant and to identify interested research institutes.

3. Meetings and conferences

66. In cooperation with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, the Institute organized at Vienna in February 1993 a meeting of Governments and Organizations interested in cooperating with the countries of central and eastern Europe in the development of their crime prevention and criminal justice systems. It served to exchange information on efforts that have been and are under way or planned for cooperation with criminal justice agencies in central and eastern Europe, and to discuss experiences in cooperating in such fields as training, policy development, exchange of information and technical expertise.

4. Information dissemination and publication services

67. Among the more recent additions to the publication series of the Institute was a Spanish translation of the proceedings of the computerization demonstration workshop held at the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (publication number 19a). Other publications covered prison health issues (number 21) and the role of criminal law in the protection of the environment (number 22), with the inclusion of summaries in French and Russian.

68. The Institute undertook to cover all costs of the first year of operation for one member in each European country that does not yet have a member of UNCJIN, up to a total of US$ 1,000. That sum can be used, inter alia, to pay for the deposit, the monthly fee, the basic charges and the telecommunications charges.

69. As a follow-up to the meeting held in February 1992 on international cooperation in the development of crime prevention and criminal justice systems in central and eastern Europe, the Institute, together with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, explored the possibilities for the establishment of an information network to help in coordinating international cooperative efforts in technical assistance, research and training.

5. Resources

70. The activities of the Institute continued to be funded by the Government of Finland. The Institute receives annual contributions from the Governments of Denmark, Norway and Sweden for specific projects undertaken in consultation with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch. Several projects were organized with individual Governments on a cost-sharing basis, including those of Canada, Germany, Netherlands, Poland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

E. African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

71. The African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders despite serious financial difficulties, continued its efforts to serve the various needs of African countries in this field, focusing on better enabling States to review and implement policies on the basis of a reliable database.

1. Research and project activities

72. The research-related activities of the Institute included studies on: crime and victimization; criminal law procedures and reform; and the interrelationship between development and criminality as a basis for policy formulation.

73. The Institute also undertook the assessment of the requirements of Governments of the region, and recommended to States the utilization, on a trial basis, of a framework for the collection of reliable data.

74. The Institute continued to undertake activities on priority issues in the African region, such as: data collection, processing, analyses, publication and dissemination; the training of middle-level criminal justice personnel at the national level; and the creation of a database on crime, criminal victimization and the administration of justice (priority theme C).

75. The arrangements for the initial stages of the conduct of the African crime, victimization and criminal justice administration survey were finalized, and data collection continued.

76. A pilot survey of crime, victimization and criminal justice administration in Africa was undertaken by the Institute at Bujumbura and Kampala, in May 1993. Data analysis was completed in September 1993, and publication of the final report is forthcoming.

77. Initial work began on a survey of penal laws and criminal procedures in African countries.

2. Technical cooperation and advisory services

78. The Institute provided advisory services to requesting countries of the region to assist in the development and adoption of effective measures to combat criminality, to improve the quality of services provided to offenders in custodial institutions, and to promote the observance of human rights in the administration of justice in line with United Nations norms, guidelines and standards in this field. It undertook advisory missions to Burundi, Gambia, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda and United Republic of Tanzania.

3. Training

79. The Training and Human Resources Development Programme continued to be geared towards upgrading the skills, knowledge and expertise of crime prevention and criminal justice professionals in the African region, with priority accorded to the training of trainers. Training materials and programmes designed for different categories of personnel continued to be developed.

80. The training activities undertaken, in both English and French, included the following:

(a) A Workshop on Reform of Penal Law and Procedures, held at Kampala in March 1993 and attended by participants from 16 African countries. The Workshop recommended that the Institute should prepare a draft model penal code for African countries;

(b) A Workshop on Training Needs and Future Training Requirements of African countries for Heads of Institutions of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held at Kampala in July 1993, with participants from 16 African countries. The Workshop recommended that UNICRI develop a model curriculum for the training of law enforcement officers, emphasizing human rights;

(c) A Seminar on Practical Implementation and Application of Selected United Nations Norms and Standard Guidelines on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held at Kampala in November-December 1993, with the participation of heads of prison services from 20 African countries.

4. Information dissemination and publication services

81. Despite the financial limitations that continue to hinder the acquisition of relevant materials for the specialized reference library of the Institute, member libraries within the World Criminal Justice Library Network, particularly UNICRI, AIC, the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, Correctional Services of Canada, the Graduate School of Criminal Justice of Rutgers University, Newark, New Jersey (through its National Council of Crime and Delinquency Library) and the School of Criminology, Cape Town, rendered valuable assistance to the Institute. In collaboration with other regional crime prevention institutes, efforts were made to compile a list of African experts and professionals in the fields of crime prevention and criminal justice.

82. The publication of the semi-annual Newsletter of the Institute in English and French was continued. The June 1993 issue, volume 4, number 1, carried a short annotated bibliography of

publications on matters relating to the Africa region and falling within the mandate of the Institute. Volume 4, number 2, of the Newsletter was published in December 1993.

83. The three reports of the training seminar and workshops of the Institute held during the reporting period were published in English and French (publication numbers 8, 9 and 10). A brochure was prepared in two languages (English and French). Owing to a lack of funds, however, only several copies were printed.

84. The Graduate School of Criminal Justice of Rutgers University extended technical assistance to the Institute in the form of a library training fellowship granted to the Information and Documentation Adviser. In September 1993, UNICRI and the Max-Planck Institute extended technical assistance which enabled the Research Adviser of the Institute to visit and exchange ideas with experienced researchers.

5. Conferences and meetings

85. The Institute participated in nine meetings for which it received financial support from the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre (ASSTC) and the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council (ISPAC).

6. Resources

86. The Institute continued to implement its initial four-year (1989-1993) work programme, as adopted by the inaugural meeting of the Governing Board and elaborated upon by subsequent Board sessions, taking into account the needs of the African region. The appointment of the Director of the Institute has not yet been made; the Deputy Director continued to serve as the Officer-in-Charge.

87. During the reporting period, management vigorously undertook the task of mobilizing support and funding, but the work of the Institute continued to be constrained by non-payment of assessed financial contributions by member States. The executing agency (Economic Commission for Africa), in consultation with the UNDP Office at Addis Ababa, initiated the process of making arrangements for the evaluation of the project undertaken by UNDP and the Institute.

88. At the fourth ordinary meeting of the Governing Board, which was held at Kampala in November 1993, the Chairman and members of the Board expressed concern about the financial crisis that the Institute was experiencing, and drew up policy guidelines to help rectify the situation.

89. Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/33 of 27 July 1993, adopted on the recommendation of the Commission at its second session, encouraged Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide financial and technical support to the Institute to enable it to fulfil its objectives, and requested the Secretary-General and UNDP to continue providing assistance and support to the Institute.[1]

90. Considering the financial situation of the Institute, and bearing in mind that UNDP funding of US$ 2 million for operational activities of the Institute expired on 31 December 1993, efforts were stepped up by the Institute, the Chairman of the Governing Board, the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch and Member States, particularly the group of African countries in the General Assembly, to solicit funding to ensure the continuity of the Institute and enable it to continue its operations.

91. During 1993, US$ 939,000 were budgeted for the work programme of the Institute, with 37 per cent allocated for staffing, 37 per cent for training, 5 per cent for research, 5 per cent for advisory missions, 12 per cent for administration and management, and 4 per cent for travel. The Government

of Uganda continued to support the Institute, in particular by upgrading its facilities through renovation of staff houses and some buildings at a cost of approximately US$ 161,000.

III. ACTIVITIES OF THE ASSOCIATED INSTITUTES

A. Arab Security Studies and Training Centre

92. ASSTC, operating at Riyadh under the aegis of the Council of Ministers of the League of Arab States, continued to carry out various interdisciplinary cross-sectoral activities in serving the needs of and providing direct assistance to Arab States in preventing crime and victimization, maintaining security and safety, promoting sustained development in the context of their socio-economic and cultural conditions, and fostering justice. Its activities are implemented on the basis of a work programme adopted by the Board of Directors, affording priority to the themes identified by Arab States.

1. Research and project related activities

93. In its comparative research and policy development and evaluation activities, ASSTC maintained direct access to and close consultation with high-level policy and decision makers. Its research findings continued to be utilized by national and regional agencies, employing an extensive database and roster of highly qualified experts, researchers and scholars, some of whom worked periodically at the Centre.

94. Since the Research Centre began its operations in 1981, 112 research projects and studies have been designed and implemented. During 1993, nine research projects and studies were designed for implementation. The substantive areas covered included: modern scientific methods in crime detection and control; a methodological design to study the phenomenon of drugs; a strategy for social control in Arab countries; the role of female police officers in Arab security agencies; pardon systems in Arab countries; domestic violence; a social survey of slum areas in Arab cities; security planning; and the safety of children in Arab countries (priority theme B).

95. In cooperation with other institutes, ASSTC undertook preparatory work for the Ninth Congress research workshops. In particular, on the basis of its joint organizational responsibility with AIC, the Centre carried out research for the workshop on the mass media and on urban planning and architectural design in crime prevention and control, and for the expert group meeting on the subject to be held at ASSTC headquarter in January 1994, on the occasion of the Ninth Joint Programme Coordination Meeting of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network.

2. Technical cooperation and advisory services

96. The ASSTC Consultative Services Department continued to provide extensive technical advisory services at the national, regional and subregional levels, upon request, and through its Regional Adviser and with the assistance and advice of its Consultative Bureau of International Experts.

3. Training and graduate education

97. The training needs of security personnel and criminal justice professionals were met through specialized training programmes designed to upgrade professional skills and enhance operational performance. The Centre maintained close contact with practitioners of criminal justice agencies from States throughout the region, and, through its technical training and graduate education programmes, continued to reach senior policy and decision makers, with direct policy impact at the national, subregional and regional levels.

98. The ASSTC Graduate School of Criminal Justice of the Higher Scientific Institute continued to provide graduate education, offering advanced academic programmes since its establishment in 1983. In June, the Graduate School awarded 38 master's degrees and 31 other diplomas, making a significant contribution to professional criminal justice education in the region. The ASSTC Training Centre continued to provide short-term training courses, practically oriented towards problem-sharing and joint problem-solving. During the period under review, the ASSTC Training Centre organized and executed 12 training courses in different specialized fields.

99. The courses covered the following subject-matters: public prosecution; basic training needs for security personnel; measures of surveillance inspection and criminal investigation; crisis management and decision-making in emergency circumstances (priority theme C); modern approaches to the treatment of juvenile delinquency (priority theme B); security and protection of important personalities; research methodology in social and criminological studies; security and protection of vital installations; and industrial security and public safety.

100. In July 1993, ASSTC conducted the First United Nations International Model Training Programme on Delinquency Prevention and Juvenile Justice: Standards, Policy and Instrumentation for senior officials, to upgrade professional performance, in Arab States, in cooperation with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch. The two-week course was based on the model curriculum designed by the Branch and considered by the International Standing Advisory Round-Table of Eminent Experts on United Nations Juvenile Justice Standards, Policy and Instrumentation: a Justice Model for the Young, the first session of which was held in April and May 1993 at ASSTC headquarters. The training course was incorporated into the regular annual training programme of ASSTC, and will be conducted, as a training series, at the subregional and national levels in States of the Gulf Cooperation Council, at their request (priority theme B).

101. The ASSTC Forensic Laboratory continued to offer highly specialized courses for the laboratory personnel of Arab States. It supervised the forensic science training of students from its Graduate School and trainees from its Training Institute, and conducted advanced courses on the identification, detection and analysis of narcotic drugs. On the basis of an agreement between ASSTC and UNDCP, the Forensic Laboratory continued to serve as a regional laboratory for the training of Arab candidates holding a United Nations fellowship in drug identification. During the period under review, the Forensic Laboratory organized and executed 32 training courses in different fields of laboratory science.

4. Conferences and meetings

102. ASSTC continued to hold regular conferences, symposia, expert meetings, public lectures, public awareness campaigns and round tables on various issues for both professional and public audiences. It also organized exhibitions, introducing the latest innovations, equipment and technology in crime prevention and security and safety.

103. ASSTC organized and hosted the Eighth Joint Programme Coordination meeting of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network, held at Sharja in January 1993, in cooperation with the Government of the United Arab Emirates. It also convened the second meeting of the Directors of Arab Judicial Institutes and the second meeting of officials responsible for training in Arab States.

104. ASSTC hosted the Standing Advisory Round-Table of Eminent Experts on United Nations Juvenile Justice Standards, Policy and Instrumentation: a Justice Model for the Young, which considered the development of a draft United Nations manual, including supplementary handbooks on the police, courts and corrections, a model training programme and a field kit package. As an integral part of the round

table, experts conducted a scientific lecture series and tested a model demonstration training programme at the ASSTC Higher Institute of Criminal Justice before a cross-sectoral audience of senior officials from States of the Persian Gulf. The manual is expected to be published by ASSTC, in Arabic and English, in 1994, upon completion of the work of subsequent meetings under the auspices of the Standing Advisory Round-Table, at Lisbon (University of Portugal Medical School, Department of Paediatrics) and at the headquarters of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Magistrates, at Reno, Nevada (priority theme B).

105. ASSTC organized seminars on: the role of social institutions and voluntary agencies in drug abuse prevention; emergency intervention in natural disasters; crisis management; and crime trends in the Arab world (priority theme C). It also organized and conducted symposia on: upgrading the Arab forensic science laboratories; upgrading the level of performance of communication units in ministries of the interior; and the establishment of an Arab association for psychiatric and psychological health care. It also organized a workshop on Islamic law and Islamic justice at the Eleventh International Congress on Criminology, held at Budapest in August 1993.

106. ASSTC conducted public lectures on a wide range of subjects, including: the standard minimum rules for the treatment of offenders in developing countries; selection of security personnel; aspects of organizational development in security agencies in the light of recent developments (priority theme C); crime and the city (priority theme B); the effect of parental care in preventing juvenile delinquency (priority theme B); illiteracy and crime prevention; the role of social research in guiding security planning; and improving road safety.

5. Information dissemination and publication services

107. ASSTC maintains an extensive and highly specialized library. Its Computer Centre collects, stores and analyses statistics and other forms of information, and stays on line with various major information systems and databases around the world, providing access to several international databases. It maintains security data banks, including one on existing laws and regulations and one on criminal statistics.

108. The ASSTC Publishing House publishes a number of periodical journals and newsletters, including The Arab Journal for Security Sciences (biannual), The Arab Journal for Training (biannual), the ASSTC Magazine (monthly), the ASSTC Newsletter (in English), and the ISPAC Newsletter (quarterly), as well as books, reports and other material.

6. Resources

109. ASSTC is funded by the contributions of Arab States. The total 1993 budget amounted to $US 11,000,000, 25 per cent of which was allocated to staffing, and 75 per cent distributed among the various programmes.

B. Australian Institute of Criminology

110. AIC continued to service the Pacific region, focusing on current criminological issues, in particular criminal violence, and extensively publishing the results of its research and studies.

1. Research and project activities

111. AIC participated in joint research and training programmes with UNICRI, the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control. It continues to work with UNICRI on a project entitled "International

Comparative Approaches to Environmental Law and its Enforcement", the final results of which will be issued as a joint publication of AIC and UNICRI (priority theme A).

112. In cooperation with ASSTC, AIC undertook research in connection with the joint organization of the Ninth Congress workshop on mass media and crime prevention. AIC participated in the preparatory meeting for two workshops, one on crime prevention strategies and urban policy, and the other on strategies for the prevention of violent crime, organized by the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime, Montreal, and held in November 1993 (priority theme B).

113. AIC assisted in the preparation of a UNICRI report on world crime and justice, and is participating in the International Survey of Protection Systems and Services, jointly sponsored by UNICRI and the United Kingdom Home Office Research and Planning Unit.

114. In cooperation with the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, AIC prepared a report based on the Fourth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, and participated in the international victimization surveys (priority theme C).

115. AIC conducted the first National Survey of Crime against Business, aimed at the identification of the crime risks of a cross-section of Australian enterprises, as well as cost-effective prevention techniques and other countermeasures, a report on which will be issued in 1994.

116. AIC prepared a paper on money-laundering law in Australia and the Pacific region for the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch. On the same subject, AIC published a trends and issues paper on tax evasion, and a paper on tax evasion and the underground economy (priority theme A).

117. AIC initiated various research studies, including the following:

(a) A feasibility study of controlled availability of opiates;

(b) A study of the legislative options for dealing with cannabis use;

(c) A study of the appropriateness and efficacy of liquor licensing laws across Australia;

(d) A study of legal approaches to alcohol-related violence (priority theme B);

(e) A study of the implementation of United Nations mandates on juvenile justice in the Asia and Pacific region, in collaboration with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the final report on which will be published in 1994 (priority theme B);

(f) A research paper presenting an overview of juvenile justice in Australia, expected to be published in Canada in 1994 (priority theme B);

(g) A survey of regulatory approaches to pollution in Australia, for which a report will be issued in 1994.

118. According high priority to the study of violence, the AIC Violence Prevention Unit, established in 1990, continued to operate as a clearing-house of relevant information, and provided training and advice in methods of violence prevention. The activities initiated by the Unit in the period under review related to priority theme B: prediction of domestic homicide from prior domestic assault reports; sexual assault - a report on rape; violence and schools; physical punishment of children and the culture of

violence; sexual harassment of young people with disabilities - prevention programme; sexual assault and medicine; national clearing-house on violence against women; and monitoring of the implementation of the recommendations of the National Committee on Violence.

119. In cooperation with the Western Australian Consortium for Social Policy Research, AIC began an exploratory study of the handling of safety issues by communities of non-English speaking background, a report on which will be issued in 1994.

120. AIC continued to conduct research on migrant crime (priority theme B).

121. AIC has developed new programmes related to deaths in custody and the prevention of violence. Following the completion of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody, AIC established a Monitoring and Research Unit on the subject. The Unit produced data for the years 1990, 1991 and 1992 showing all deaths, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal, in police and prison custody within Australian jurisdiction.

2. Technical cooperation and advisory services

122. AIC received a large number of criminal justice professionals from various parts of the world, in particular from the Asia and Pacific region. It continued to offer visiting scholarships to senior Australian criminal justice practitioners.

3. Conferences and meetings

123. AIC held the following conferences:

(a) National Conference on Juvenile Detention, organized in October 1993 and attended by a number of participants from the Asia and Pacific region (priority theme B);

(b) National Conference on Juvenile Justice, organized in September 1992, with a report on the conference proceedings currently being prepared for publication (priority theme B);

(c) Second National Conference on Violence, which considered the issue of control of violence and the strategies for implementation of realistic policies and changes in legislation (priority theme B);

(d) National Conference on Environmental Crime (priority theme A).

124. AIC also served as the secretariat of the annual Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators.

4. Information dissemination and publication services

125. The publications programme of AIC continued to actively market all new AIC publications and to send promotional literature to an increasing number of interested readers listed in a mailing database. The Publishing Service of the Government of Australia continued to promote and sell AIC publications in Australia, while the Criminal Justice Press markets and distributes AIC publications throughout North America.

126. New series titles included Deaths in Custody and Violence Prevention Today for the AIC Violence Monitoring Unit. The Unit published a booklet on the winners of the inaugural Violence Prevention Award. The statistical series of Facts and Figures in Crime and Criminal Justice covered a wide range

of correctional statistics. The five papers in the Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice series dealt with policy issues in criminal justice.

127. AIC continued to produce quarterly figures on juveniles under detention, and it is developing a major programme on youth crime prevention (priority theme B).

128. Under the programme of national homicide monitoring, AIC produced summary annual reports and topical research on homicide incidents brought to the attention of all Australian police agencies. Data included characteristics of the incident, of victims and of offences or suspected perpetrators (priority theme B).

129. The following three studies were published in the Australia Studies in Law, Crime and Justice series: Business Regulations and Australia's Future; Women in Transition: Social Control in Papua New Guinea; and Killing the Beloved: Homicide between Adult Sexual Intimates. Four titles appeared in the Conference Proceedings series.

C. International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy

130. The International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy is devoted to bringing about legislative and policy reform through its research and studies and through international graduate education.

1. Research and project activities

131. The Centre completed a paper entitled "Criminal network, criminal enterprises", which reviewed organized crime literature and developed a list of priority areas for the future work of the Centre in that area.

2. Technical cooperation and advisory services

132. With the support of the Canadian International Development Agency, the Centre provided technical assistance in the review process aimed at redrafting the Code of Criminal Procedure of China.

3. Conferences and meetings

133. In March 1993, the Centre hosted an international meeting of experts to consider the establishment of an international criminal tribunal, with over 70 leading experts from 30 countries attending. The Meeting discussed Security Council resolution 808 of 22 February 1993, in which the Council decided that an international tribunal should be established for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia since 1991. Its report, transmitted in April 1993 to the Legal Office of the United Nations, contributed to the work of the International War Crimes Tribunal that has been established.

134. The Centre took steps to convene an international expert group meeting on the use of criminal law to deal with environmental degradation, to be held at Portland, Oregon, in March 1994, in cooperation with local institutions (priority theme A).

135. In cooperation with the Correctional Service of Canada and the Ministry of Justice of Poland, the Centre held the Second Symposium on the Future of Corrections in Poland in October 1993, with over 70 representatives attending. Its purpose was to consider a strategic framework that will form the basis for policy development and technical cooperation internationally. A report is to be issued in early 1994.

4. Education

136. A summer law programme was organized by the Centre at Vancouver, including courses on: comparative criminal evidence; comparative criminal law and procedure; and international criminal law and criminal justice policy.

137. Both the University of British Columbia and Simon Fraser University received funds from the Centre to support course development in criminal law and justice policy. Preliminary work has been done by the Centre, in collaboration with the Max-Planck Institute, to develop a common curriculum in criminal law and criminal justice policy. A joint meeting of experts is planned for April 1994.

5. Information dissemination and publication services

138. The Centre developed a listing and directory of feminist legal scholars, as a follow-up to the First International Conference on Women, Law and Social Control, held at Mont Gabriel, Quebec, in 1991. The Centre also arranged for the publication and dissemination of the proceedings of the Conference.

139. As part of its efforts to make access to criminal justice information easy and inexpensive, the Centre developed, together with the University of British Columbia, a facility which allows interested parties to access the database of the Centre and to communicate electronically with the staff of the Centre over the INTERNET electronic network.

140. As part of the External Affairs Lecture Series of the Centre, two public lectures were arranged on the topics of human rights and aboriginal persons.

D. International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences

141. The International Institute for Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences continued to undertake various scientific activities in the field of criminology, focusing on international criminal law and comparative criminal procedure. Many of its activities during the reporting period were devoted to the establishment of an international tribunal for war crimes and an envisaged international court of justice.

1. Technical cooperation

142. The Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind and the Nature and Structure of an International Court was developed by a committee of 33 experts from 14 countries, convened to discuss "Questions concerning the Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind and the Nature and Structure of an International Court". It was presented to the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch for submission to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its third session (E/CN.15/1994/NGO/4).

2. Conferences and meetings

143. In June 1993, a Committee of 27 experts from 12 countries was convened to discuss the subject of the integration of criminal justice information and data (priority theme C).

3. Information dissemination and publication services

144. The publications of the Institute during the reporting period included the following: Draft Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal, Nouvelles Etudes Penales (numbers 9 and 10, 1993); Questions concerning the Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind and the Nature and

Structure of an International Court, Nouvelles Etudes Penales (number 10, 1993); Proceedings of the 1992 World Conference on the Establishment of an International Criminal Tribunal to enforce International Criminal Law and Human Rights, held at Siracusa, Italy, from 2 to 5 December 1992 (satellite conference to the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993), Nouvelles Etudes Penales (Numbers 9 and 10, 1993).

IV. ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

1. Research and project activities

145. ISPAC continued to promote and coordinate policy-oriented research undertaken by non-governmental organizations and the scholarly community in support of the crime prevention and criminal justice programme. Proposals for particular research projects were submitted by resource committees, for example, on women and criminal justice, for which financing is being sought.

146. The ISPAC analysis of the Mafia and its operations were drawn upon in formulating a global plan of action against organized crime for the envisaged ministerial meeting to be held in 1994 in Italy. The International Conference on Money Laundering, to be held at Courmayeur, Italy, in June 1994, will utilize the results of ISPAC work in reviewing developments in this field (priority theme A).

147. Research was initiated on ecological crime and the use of penal measures to protect the environment. The project, carried out in cooperation with the Istituto per l'Ambiente, at Milan and other relevant entities, provided input for the expert meeting convened on the subject by the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch and for the proceedings of the XVth International Congress on Penal Law, to be held in 1994 (priority theme A).

148. The Resource Committee on Criminal Justice Policy has undertaken the preparation of a manual on criminal justice policy-making, based on the experience of several different jurisdictions. A compendium of annotated United Nation standards of human rights in the administration of justice has been prepared by one Resource Committee coordinator, and a manual on the application of human rights monitoring instruments by another, for joint follow-up.

2. Technical cooperation activities

149. ISPAC continued its efforts to further professional and technical cooperation in emerging democracies.

3. Meetings and conferences

150. The third plenary session of the ISPAC Council was held at the Centro Internazionale su Diritto, Società e Economia at Courmayeur, in August and September. It was attended by some 90 participants who reviewed the progress achieved by ISPAC and its committees.

151. On transnational crime, substantive contributions were made as input for the World Ministerial Conference on Organized Crime, to be held in Italy in 1994, for an inter-organization colloquium on the administration of justice, scheduled for March 1994, and for the ancillary meeting planned for the Ninth Congress (priority themes A and C).

152. The following workshops were convened by ISPAC:

(a) Workshop on Victimization Prevention, Conflict Resolution and Protection of Victims, hosted by the Government of The Basque Country, and organized in cooperation with the International Institute for the Sociology of Law at Onati, Spain, in May 1993 (priority theme B);

(b) Workshop on Juvenile Maladjustment in Urban Areas, held at the Centro Internazionale su Diritto, Società e Economia at Courmayeur, in June 1993, to consider the methodology and preliminary results of a research study on the prevention of the risks related to adolescent marginality and the social use of urban areas (priority theme B);

(c) Workshop on Thresholds of Legality and Social Change, held at Courmayeur in August 1993, and focused on the results of a major investigation carried out by CENSIS;

(d) Workshop held at Rome in March 1993 and hosted by the Italian Prison Department, as part of a larger project designed to prepare a prison staff training manual to be made available to prison administrators, especially in developing countries, as a major activity of the Resource Committee on Correctional Systems and Rights.

153. ISPAC convened an expert group meeting on the treatment of minorities which was held at the Centro Internationale su Diritto, Società e Economia at Courmayeur in December 1993. It was organized by the Centro Nazionale di Prevenzione e Difesa Sociale, under the auspices of the Italian National Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The meeting provided relevant input for the work on formulating a convention on minorities, called for by European Heads of State at their summit meeting held at Vienna in October 1993.

154. In cooperation with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, ISPAC organized a one-day meeting at Milan in March 1993, bringing together educational specialists to consider training methodologies. It formulated draft pedagogic, anthropological and cultural guidelines for training programmes in criminal justice, with special reference to the training of trainers.

155. The ISPAC Functional Committee convened a Conference on the Integration of Criminal Justice Information and Data, Worldwide, at the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences at Siracusa, Italy, in June 1993, to consider crime-related information needs and enhanced capacities for the collection, analysis, storage, retrieval and dissemination or exchange of such information. The second joint session of the World Criminal Justice Library Network and UNCJIN considered a guide or manual to be prepared to facilitate access to and use of the collected information, particularly for developing countries (priority theme C).

4. Information dissemination and publication services

156. A number of publications were issued during the year, including a volume on the Mafia. The reports of various other meetings have also been issued. With the cooperation of ASSTC, a quarterly Newsletter is being published, reporting on recent ISPAC initiatives and other relevant activities. Four issues have been distributed to date. In line with the ISPAC recommendation to increase its visibility, press releases and other information material have been prepared for the media and potential new members (priority theme A).

157. ISPAC clearing-house facilities need to be strengthened to enable it to fulfil its pivotal role as a channel for the collection and exchange of information. With the help of its membership, appropriate technical support and substantive input, this function should be developed. ISPAC has joined UNCJIN, but interfaces should also be established with the documentation centres of the institutes and other relevant databases.

5. Resources

158. ISPAC activities were made possible by the generous support of the Government of Italy, which has provided a grant to the United Nations, with the aim of increasing professional and technical cooperation to enhance national crime prevention and criminal justice capacities, particularly in developing countries, and to strengthen international action against crime.

159. Most events were organized on a cost-sharing basis, with local hospitality offered by the Centro Internazionale su Diritto, Società e Economia. The Government of The Basque Country and the Ministry of Justice of Italy hosted, respectively, the workshop on victims and the workshop on training in correctional systems. Special assistance was provided mainly to participants from developing countries and those in the process of transition.

160. The need to extend the ISPAC resource base was stressed, particularly at the last ISPAC meeting, which urged the constituent organizations to make material contributions to the work of ISPAC, and also called for other kinds of fund-raising to be undertaken. ISPAC has sought to stretch its limited means, but a broader resource basis would allow important further undertakings, especially in the provision of advisory services, fellowships and other training opportunities, clearing-house services etc. It is hoped that with appropriate support, the full potential of ISPAC can be realized through the services rendered to the overall United Nations programme in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, as well as to Member States and the international professional community.

V. JOINT ANNUAL PROGRAMME COORDINATION MEETINGS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMME NETWORK

A. Background

161. The annual joint programme coordination meetings of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network continue to be convened and hosted by ASSTC, at no cost to the United Nations. Appreciation for this was expressed by the Council, in its resolution 1992/22. Nine such meetings have been held to date, the first one having been convened in 1985 at ASSTC headquarters, Riyadh.

162. The annual coordination meetings have been a valuable asset to the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and its subregionally, regionally and globally oriented responsibilities and tasks. Over the years, they have provided an important forum in which to discuss matters of direct relevance to improving the process of collaboration, consultation and joint activity.

163. The meetings continue to serve as the primary practical coordination mechanism within the network of institutes, promoting joint programme planning and implementation, and fostering United Nations policy and mandates relating to crime, as well as activities pursuant to the programme directives and priorities set by the Commission.

B. Ninth Programme Coordination Meeting

164. The Ninth Programme Coordination Meeting was held at ASSTC headquarters at Riyadh from 24 to 27 January 1994. On that occasion, an expert meeting on mass media and crime prevention was convened by ASSTC on 26 and 27 January 1993, in cooperation with AIC, in preparation for the Ninth Congress research workshop on the same subject, to be jointly organized by ASSTC and AIC.

165. The report of the Meeting reviews the proposed criteria and procedures for the creation and affiliation of new institutes and the establishment of subregional institutes, developed by the secretariat in compliance with Council resolution 1992/22, section IV, paragraph 3 (h), and fully endorsed by the Meeting.

Note

[1]See report of the Secretary-General on the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (A/48/332).